



Developer Carrying Member, Developing Assembly,

Image Forming Apparatus, and Process Cartridge

5. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Invention
Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a developer carrying member used when an electrostatic latent image formed on an electrostatic latent image bearing member such as an electrophotographic photosensitive member or an electrostatic recording dielectric material is rendered visible by development. It also relates to a developing assembly, an image forming apparatus and process cartridge using ~~or~~ such a developer carrying member.

15 Description of the Related Art

Related Background Art

As an example of developing assemblies for visualizing electrostatic latent images formed on a photosensitive drum serving as an electrostatic latent image bearing member by the use of a magnetic toner as a one component type developer, such an assembly as shown in Fig. 6 is known, in which a developer container 53 holds a magnetic toner 54 as the one component type developer, and electric charge having a reverse polarity to the electric charge of the electrostatic image formed on a photosensitive drum 51 and to the development standard potential is imparted

to magnetic toner particles by the friction between
particles of the magnetic toner and the friction
between a developing sleeve 58 as a developer carrying
the member and the magnetic toner particles ⁱⁿ the magnetic
toner thus charged is very ^{thinly} ~~thin~~ coated on the
developing sleeve 58 by means of a magnetic blade 52
and then transported to the developing zone, D, defined
by the photosensitive drum 51 and the developing sleeve
ⁱⁿ 58. In the developing zone D, the magnetic toner is
attracted by the action of a magnetic field formed by a
magnet 55 stationarily set on the developing sleeve 58
to visualize the electrostatic latent image on the
~~photosensitive drum~~
~~developing assembly~~ 51. In the drawing, letter symbols
A and B denote the directions of rotation of the
developing sleeve 58 and the ~~developing assembly~~ 51,
respectively. Reference numeral 59 denotes a
development bias means for applying a development bias
voltage at the time of development; and 60 an
agitating element for agitating the magnetic toner 54
inside the developer container 53.

When, however, such a one component type developer
is used, it is difficult to control the toner charging.
Although various means have been ^{considered} taken in connection
with developers, the problems concerning non-uniformity
of charging and running stability of charging are not
completely solved.

Especially when the developing sleeve is

repeatedly rotated on, the toner coated on the
developing sleeve comes to have a too large ^{of a} charge
quantity due to contact with the developing sleeve, so
that the toner and the developing sleeve surface
attract each other on account of the reflective force
and the toner turns immobile on the surface of the
developing sleeve. This ~~is what is called the~~ ^{phenomenon is called}
~~phenomenon of~~ "charge-up", which especially tends to
occur in an environment of low humidity. Once such
charge-up has occurred, the toner forming an upper
layer on the sleeve is difficult to charge so that the
quantity of toner participating in development is
lowered, raising such problems that line images are
made thinner or solid-image density is reduced.

Moreover, the toner layer may be formed in a
different state at image areas (where toner is
consumed) and non-image areas to have been charged in
different conditions, and hence, for example, if the
position where a solid image with a high image density
has been once formed by development comes to the
development position on the next rotation of the
developing sleeve and a latent halftone image is
developed at that position, a mark of the solid image
may appear on the image. Such a phenomenon, ^{which} ~~what is~~ is
called "sleeve ghost", is liable to occur.

Recently, in order to make electrophotographic
image quality much higher, toners have been made to

have smaller particle diameters and made finer. For example, in order to improve resolution and sharpness and faithfully reproduce latent images, it is common to use toners with a weight average particle diameter of
5 about 6 to 9 μm . Also, for the purpose of making a copying time shorter and power consumption smaller,
temperatures there is a tendency toward lower fixing *temperature*.
Under such circumstances, the toner is more liable to electrostatically adhere onto the developing sleeve and
10 when external physical force is applied, the surface of the developing sleeve may be contaminated and the toner may be melt-adhered.

As a method to prevent such *phenomena*, it is proposed to use in a developing assembly a developing
15 sleeve having a metal substrate provided with a coat layer formed of a resin in which a solid lubricant and a conductive fine powder such as carbon powder are dispersed. The use of this method can be seen to
greatly reduce the occurrence of the above *phenomena*.
In this method, however, the surface shape of the developing sleeve is uneven and hence uniform charging
still cannot be achieved sufficiently, leaving such problems on durability or running performance that the coat layer may become brittle.

25 Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 3-200986 discloses a developing sleeve comprising a metal substrate provided with a conductive coat layer formed

of a resin in which a solid lubricant, a conductive fine powder such as carbon powder and also spherical particles are dispersed. In this developing sleeve,
the shape of the developing sleeve surface is made
5 uniform, the charging is uniform and wear resistance is improved. However, even in this developing sleeve, its running performance is sought to be more improved, e.g., in wear resistance of the conductive coat layer and prevention of toner contamination and melt-adhesion
10 of toner when the sleeve has worn.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a developer carrying member in which a conductive coat
15 layer formed on its surface is less deteriorated due to repeated copying or running, which has a high durability and can give stable images; and a developing assembly, an image forming apparatus and a process cartridge which have such a developer carrying member.

20 Another object of the present invention is to provide a developer carrying member which may cause no problems such as density decrease, sleeve ghost and fogging over a long period of time under various environmental conditions and can stably give high-grade images; and a developing assembly, an image forming apparatus and a process cartridge which have such a developer carrying member.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a developer carrying member which can inhibit uneven charging of toner on the developer carrying member surface when toners having small particle diameters are used, and can impart charges to toners in a proper quantity; and a developing assembly, an image forming apparatus and a process cartridge which have such a developer carrying member.

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has been discovered that the foregoing objects can be realized by providing a developer carrying member comprising a substrate the surface of which is covered with a conductive coat layer, wherein;

15 the conductive coat layer contains at least a binder resin and conductive spherical particles dispersed therein having a number average particle diameter of from 0.3 μm to 30 μm and a true density of 3 g/cm³ or below.

20 The present invention also provides a developing assembly comprising;

a developer container holding a developer; and a developer carrying member for carrying the developer held in the developer container and transporting the developer to the developing zone;

25 wherein the developer carrying member comprises a substrate the surface of which is covered with a

conductive coat layer, the conductive coat layer containing at least a binder resin and conductive spherical particles dispersed therein having a number average particle diameter of from 0.3 μm to 30 μm and a
5 true density of 3 g/cm³ or below.

The present invention further provides an image forming apparatus comprising;

a latent image bearing member for bearing an electrostatic latent image, and a developing assembly
10 for developing the electrostatic latent image to form a developed image;

the developing assembly comprising;
a developer container holding a developer; and
a developer carrying member for carrying the
15 developer held in the developer container and transporting the developer to the developing zone;

wherein the developer carrying member comprises a substrate the surface of which is covered with a conductive coat layer, the conductive coat layer containing at least a binder resin and conductive spherical particles dispersed therein having a number average particle diameter of from 0.3 μm to 30 μm and a
20 true density of 3 g/cm³ or below.

The present invention still further provides a process cartridge detachably mountable on a main assembly of an image forming apparatus, comprising;

a latent image bearing member for bearing an

electrostatic latent image, and a developing means for developing the electrostatic latent image;

the developing means comprising;

a developer; and

5 a developer carrying member for carrying and transporting the developer to the developing zone;

wherein the developer carrying member comprises a substrate the surface of which is covered with a conductive coat layer, the conductive coat layer containing at least a binder resin and conductive spherical particles dispersed therein having a number average particle diameter of from 0.3 μm to 30 μm and a true density of 3 g/cm³ or below.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic drawing illustrating a developing assembly according to an embodiment of the present invention, having a developer carrying member which has a conductive coat layer.

20 Fig. 2 is a schematic drawing illustrating a developing assembly according to another embodiment of the present invention, having a different developer layer thickness control member in the developing assembly shown in Fig. 1.

25 Fig. 3 is a schematic drawing illustrating a developing assembly according to a still another embodiment of the present invention, having a different

developer layer thickness control member in the developing assembly shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a schematic drawing illustrating an image forming apparatus of the present invention.

5 Fig. 5 is a schematic drawing illustrating an example of the process cartridge of the present invention.

Fig. 6 is a schematic drawing illustrating a conventional developing assembly having a developer carrying member which has no resin coat layer.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The developer carrying member of the present invention is provided with a specific conductive coat layer on its surface, whereby its durability can be more greatly improved than those conventionally used, and the conductive coat layer on the surface of the developer carrying member may be less worn and deteriorated, not causing toner contamination. Hence, 20 high-grade images can be provided over a long period of time substantially without causing decrease in image density and occurrence of ghost and fogging.

The present invention will be described below in detail.

25 Conductive spherical particles used in the conductive coat layer that covers the surface of a substrate constituting the developer carrying member of

the present invention will be described.

The conductive spherical particles used in the present invention have a number average particle diameter of from 0.3 μm to 30 μm , and preferably from 2
5 μm to 20 μm , and a true density of 3 g/cm³ or below.

Such conductive spherical particles are added so that the surface of the conductive coat layer in the developer carrying member of the present invention can retain a uniform surface roughness and also, even when 10 the surface of the conductive coat layer has worn, the surface roughness of the conductive coat layer may ~~less~~
^{less} change, so that contamination by toner and melt-adhesion of toner on the developer carrying member hardly occur.

Conductive spherical particles having a number 15 average particle diameter smaller than 0.3 μm are not preferable because the uniform roughness cannot be effectively imparted to the surface of the conductive coat layer, and the charge-up of toner, contamination by toner and melt-adhesion of toner may occur because 20 of the wear of the conductive coat layer, ^{resulting} ~~to result~~ in poor images due to sleeve ghost and a decrease in image density. Those having a number average particle diameter larger than 30 μm also are not preferable because the conductive coat layer may have ~~a~~ too great 25 ^a ~~making~~ roughness, ^a ~~make~~ it difficult for the toner to be charged well and to cause a decrease in mechanical strength of the conductive coat layer.

In the present invention, the "spherical" in the conductive spherical particles refers to particles having a major axis/minor axis ratio of from about 1.0 to 1.5. It is preferable to use particles having a 5 major axis/minor axis ratio of from 1.0 to 1.2, and particularly to use truly spherical particles.

Conductive spherical particles having a major axis/minor axis ratio higher than 1.5 are not preferable in view of uniform charging of the toner and 10 strength of the conductive coat layer, because the dispersibility of the conductive spherical particles in the conductive coat layer may be lowered and also the surface roughness of the conductive coat layer may be non-uniform.

15 In the present invention, as conductivity of the conductive spherical particles, the particles may have a volume resistivity of $10^6 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ or below, and preferably a volume resistivity of from $10^3 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ to $10^{-6} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$.

20 Conductive spherical particles having a volume resistivity higher than $10^6 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ are not preferable because spherical particles laid bare to the surface of the conductive coat layer as a result of wear may serve as nuclei to cause toner contamination and 25 melt-adhesion.

The conductive spherical particles used in the present invention have a true density of 3 g/cm^3 or

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below, preferably 2.7 g/cm³ or below, and more preferably from 0.9 to 2.7 g/cm³.

Conductive spherical particles having a true density exceeding 3 g/cm³ or below are not preferable
5 because the dispersibility of the spherical particles in the conductive coat layer is insufficient so that a uniform roughness may not be imparted to the surface of the coat layer, resulting in an insufficient uniform charging of the toner and strength of the coat layer.

10 The conductive spherical particles used in the present invention may preferably be obtained by methods as described below, but not limited thereto.

As a method for obtaining particularly preferable conductive spherical particles used in the present invention, there is, for example, a method in which 15 spherical resin particles or mesocarbon microbeads are fired and thereby converted into carbon particles and/or graphite particles to obtain spherical carbon particles having a low density and a good conductivity.

20 Resin used as the spherical resin particles may include, for example, phenol resins, naphthalene resins, furan resins, xylene resins, divinylbenzene polymers, styrene-divinylbenzene copolymers, and polyacrylonitrile.

25 The mesocarbon microbeads can be usually produced by subjecting spherical crystals formed in the course of heating and firing a mesopitch, to washing with a

large quantity of tar middle oil or solvent such as quinoline.

The method may more preferably include a method in which the surfaces of spherical particles, such as
5 phenol resin, naphthalene resin, furan resin, xylene resin, divinylbenzene polymer, styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer or polyacrylonitrile particles, are coated with bulk-mesophase pitch by a mechanochemical method, and the particles thus coated are heated in an
10 oxidative atmosphere, followed by firing so as to be converted into carbon particles and/or graphite particles to give conductive spherical carbon particles.

When the conductive spherical carbon particles are obtained by the above methods, the conductivity of the spherical carbon particles can be controlled to a certain degree by changing conditions for firing, and such particles are preferably used in the present invention.

20 The spherical carbon particles obtained by the above methods may optionally be coated with conductive metal and/or metal oxide to such an extent that the true density of the conductive spherical particles does not exceed 3 g/cm³.

25 ✓ As another methods for obtaining the conductive spherical particles used in the present invention, there is a method in which core particles comprised of

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spherical resin particles and conductive fine particles having smaller particle diameters than the core particles are mechanically mixed in a suitable mixing ratio to cause the conductive fine particles to 5 uniformly adhere to the peripheries of the core particles by the action of van der Waals force and electrostatic force, and thereafter the surfaces of the core particles are softened by local temperature rise caused by imparting mechanical impact so that the 10 conductive fine particles form coats on the core particle surfaces, obtaining spherical resin particles subjected to conducting treatment.

As the core particles, it is preferable to use spherical resin particles comprised of an organic 15 compound and having a small true density. Resin for such particles may include, for example, PMMA, acrylic resins, polybutadiene resins, polystyrene resins, polyethylenes, polypropylenes, polybutadienes, or copolymers of any of theses, benzoguanamine resins, 20 phenol resins, polyamide resins, nylons, fluorine resins, silicone resins, epoxy resins and polyester resins.

As the conductive fine particles (coat particles) used when coats are formed on the core particles (base 25 particles), it is preferable to use coat particles having a particle diameter of 1/8 or less of the base particles so that the coats of conductive fine

particles can be uniformly provided.

As still another method for obtaining the conductive spherical particles used in the present invention, there is a method in which conductive fine particles are uniformly dispersed in spherical resin particles to give conductive spherical particles with the conductive fine particles dispersed therein. As a method for uniformly dispersing the conductive fine particles in the spherical resin particles, there is, for example, a method in which a binder resin and conductive fine particles are kneaded to disperse the latter in the former, and thereafter the product is pulverized into particles having a given particle diameter, followed by mechanical treatment and thermal treatment to make the particles spherical; and a method in which a polymerization initiator, conductive fine particles and other additives are added in polymerizable monomers and uniformly dispersed therein by means of a dispersion machine to give a monomer composition, followed by suspension polymerization in an aqueous phase containing a dispersion stabilizer by means of a stirrer so as to provide a given particle diameter, obtaining spherical particles with conductive fine particles dispersed therein. The conductive spherical particles with the conductive fine particles dispersed therein, obtained by this method may be further mechanically mixed with additional conductive

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fine particles having smaller particle diameters than
the core particles, in a suitable mixing ratio to cause
the additional conductive fine particles to uniformly
adhere to the peripheries of the spherical resin
5 particles by the action of van der Waals force and
electrostatic force, and thereafter the surfaces of the
resin particles with the conductive fine particles
dispersed therein are softened by local temperature
rise caused by imparting mechanical impact so that the
10 additional conductive fine particles form coats on the
resin particle surfaces, obtaining spherical resin
particles with a higher conductivity.

In the conductive coat layer constituting the
developer carrying member of the present invention, a
15 lubricating material may be dispersed while used in
combination with the conductive spherical particles.
This is preferable since the present invention can be
made more effective.

Such lubricating material may include, for
20 example, graphite, molybdenum disulfide, boron nitride,
mica, graphite fluoride, silver-niobium selenide,
calcium chloride-graphite, talc, and fatty acid metal
salts such as zinc stearate. Of these, graphite is
particularly preferable because conductivity of the
25 conductive coat layer is not deteriorated when used in
combination with the conductive spherical particles.

As this lubricating material, those having a

number average particle diameter of preferably from 0.2 to 20 μm , and more preferably from 1 to 15 μm , may be used.

Lubricating materials having a number average
5 particle diameter smaller than 0.2 μm are not preferable because the addition of the lubricating material can not be well effective. Those having a number average particle diameter larger than 20 μm are not preferable in view of uniform charging of the toner
10 and strength of the conductive coat layer, because the surface roughness of the conductive coat layer may be non-uniform.

The conductive coat layer constituting the developer carrying member of the present invention is
15 formed by dispersing in the binder resin the conductive spherical particles and lubricating material as described above. As the binder resin used herein, it
is possible to use, e.g., ^a thermoplastic resins such as styrene resins, vinyl resins, polyether sulfone resin,
20 polycarbonate resin, polyphenylene oxide resin, polyamide resins, fluorine resins, cellulose resins and acrylic resins; and photo- or heat-curable resins such as epoxy resins, polyester resins, alkyd resins, phenol resins, melamine resins, polyurethane resins, urea
25 resins, silicone resins and polyimide resins. In particular, more preferred are those having release properties, such as silicone resins and fluorine

resins, and those having good mechanical properties, such as polyether sulfone, polycarbonate, polyphenylene oxide, polyamide, phenol, polyester, polyurethane, styrene resins and acrylic resins.

5 In the present invention, the conductive coat layer of the developer carrying member may preferably have a volume resistivity of $10^3 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ or below, and more preferably from 10^3 to $10^{-2} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$.

10 If the conductive coat layer has a volume resistivity exceeding $10^3 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$, the charge-up of toner tends to occur, so that ghost or density decrease is liable to occur.

15 In the present invention, in order to control the volume resistivity of the conductive coat layer, different conductive fine particles may be dispersed and incorporated into the conductive coat layer while used in combination with the conductive spherical particles described above. Such different conductive fine particles may preferably be those having a number 20 average particle diameter of $1 \mu\text{m}$ or smaller, and more preferably from 0.01 to $0.8 \mu\text{m}$.

25 If the different conductive fine particles dispersed and incorporated into the conductive coat layer, used in combination with the conductive spherical particles, have a number average particle diameter larger than $1 \mu\text{m}$, it may become difficult to control the volume resistivity of the conductive coat

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layer to be low, and ~~cause~~ ^{causing} the charge-up of toner ~~is~~ ^{to be} liable to occur.

The conductive fine particles usable in the present invention may include, for example, carbon blacks such as furnace black, lamp black, thermal black, acetylene black and channel black; metal oxides such as titanium oxide, tin oxide, zinc oxide, molybdenum oxide, potassium titanate, antimony oxide and indium oxide; fine particles of metals such as aluminum, copper, silver and nickel; and inorganic fillers such as graphite, conductive metal fibers and conductive carbon fibers.

The developer carrying member of the present invention is constituted as below.

The developer carrying member of the present invention is mainly comprised of a metal cylinder serving as the substrate, and the conductive coat layer which covers the metal cylinder along its periphery. As the metal cylinder, a stainless steel cylinder and an aluminum cylinder are preferably used.

The proportions of the make-up of respective components constituting the conductive coat layer will be described below, which ranges are particularly preferred in the present invention.

The conductive spherical particles dispersed in the conductive coat layer may preferably be in a content of from 2 to 120 parts by weight, and

preferably from 2 to 80 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the binder resin, which range gives particularly preferable results. If the conductive spherical particles are in a content less than 2 parts 5 by weight, the addition of the conductive spherical particles can be less effective. If they are in a content more than 120 parts by weight, the charging performance of the toner may become too low.

When the lubricating material and the conductive 10 spherical particles are used in combination in the conductive coat layer, the lubricating material may preferably be in a content of from 5 to 120 parts by weight, and more preferably from 10 to 100 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the binder 15 resin, which range gives particularly preferable results. If the lubricating material is in a content more than 120 parts by weight, the coat strength may be lowered and the charge quantity of the toner may be reduced. If it is in a content less than 5 parts by 20 weight, the surface of the conductive coat layer may be contaminated by the toner.

When the conductive fine particles are incorporated in the conductive coat layer while used in combination with the conductive spherical particles, 25 the conductive fine particles may preferably be in a content not more than 40 parts by weight, and more preferably from 2 to 35 parts by weight, based on 100

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parts by weight of the binder resin, which range gives particularly preferable results. Use of the conductive fine particles in a content more than 40 parts by weight is not preferable because the coat strength may 5 be lowered and the charge quantity of the toner may be reduced.

The conductive fine particles dispersed and incorporated in the conductive coat layer while used in combination with the conductive spherical particles may 10 preferably have a number average particle diameter of 1 μm or smaller.

In the present invention, the conductive coat layer may preferably have a surface roughness, as centerline average height (hereinafter "Ra"), within 15 the range of from 0.2 to 4.5 μm , and more preferably within the range of from 0.4 to 3.5 μm .

If the conductive coat layer has an Ra less than 0.2 μm , the ability of the toner to be transported is lowered so that a sufficient image density may not be 20 obtained. If the conductive coat layer has an Ra exceeding 4.5 μm , the transport quantity of the toner is so large that the toner cannot be charged sufficiently. Thus, such Ra ~~are~~ not preferable.

The conductive coat layer constituted as described 25 above may preferably have a layer thickness of 25 μm or less, more preferably 20 μm or less, and still more preferably from 4 to 20 μm . Such a thickness is

preferable for obtaining a uniform layer thickness.

The thickness is not particularly limited to this layer thickness.

5 The developing assembly, the image forming apparatus and the process cartridge in which the developer carrying member as described above is incorporated will be described below.

10 Fig. 1 schematically illustrates a developing assembly according to an embodiment of the present invention, having the developer carrying member.

As shown in Fig. 1, a latent image bearing member, e.g., an electrophotographic photosensitive drum 1, having an electrostatic latent image formed by a known process is rotated in the direction of an arrow B. A 15 developing sleeve 8 as the developer carrying member carries a one component type developer 4 having a magnetic toner, fed by a hopper serving as the developer container, and is rotated in the direction of an arrow A. Thus, the developer 4 is transported to the developing zone D where the developing sleeve 8 and the photosensitive drum 1 face each other. As shown in 20 Fig. 1, inside the developing sleeve 8, a magnet roller 5 internally provided with a magnet is provided so that the developer 4 is magnetically attracted and held onto the developing sleeve 8. The developing sleeve 8 used in the developing assembly of the present invention has 25 a conductive coat layer 7 covering a metal cylinder 6

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of the substrate. Inside the hopper 3, a stirring wing 10 for stirring the developer 4 is provided. Reference numeral 12 denotes a gap, showing that the developing sleeve 8 and the magnet roller are not in contact with each other.

The developer 4 gains triboelectric charges enabling development of the electrostatic latent image on the photosensitive drum 1, as a result of the friction between the particles of the magnetic toner and between the toner particles and the conductive coat layer 7 on the developing sleeve 8. In order to control the layer thickness of the developer 4 transported to the developing zone D, a magnetic control blade 2 made of a ferromagnetic metal, serving as a developer layer thickness control member, vertically extends downwards from the hopper 3 in such a manner that its lower end faces the developing sleeve 8, leaving a gap of about 50 to 500 μm wide. The magnetic lines of force exerted from a magnetic pole N1 of the magnet roller 5 are converged to the magnetic control blade 2 to form on the developing sleeve 8 a thin layer of the developer 4. In the present invention, a non magnetic blade may also be used in place of the magnetic control blade 2.

The thickness of the thin layer of the developer 4, thus formed on the developing sleeve 8, may preferably be smaller than the minimum gap between the

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developing sleeve 8 and the photosensitive drum in the developing zone D.

Incorporation of the developer carrying member is particularly effective in a type of a developing assembly in which electrostatic latent images are developed through such a developer thin layer, i.e., a non-contact type developing assembly. The developer carrying member of the present invention may also be applied in a type of developing assembly in which the thickness of the developer layer is larger than the minimum gap between the developing sleeve 8 and the photosensitive drum in the developing zone D, i.e., a contact type developing assembly. To avoid complicated description, the non-contact developing assembly as described above is taken as an example in the following description.

In order to attract the one component type developer 4 having a magnetic toner, carried on the developing sleeve 8, a development bias voltage is applied to the developing sleeve through a power source serving as a bias applying means. When a DC voltage is used as the development bias voltage, a voltage having a value intermediate between the potential at electrostatic latent image areas (the region rendered visible upon attraction of the developer 4) and the background potential at ~~background~~ areas may preferably be applied to the developing sleeve 8. In order to

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enhance the density of developed images or improve the gradation thereof, an alternating bias voltage may be applied to the developing sleeve 8 to form in the developing zone D a vibrating electric field whose
5 direction alternately reverses. In such a case, an alternating bias voltage formed by superimposing the above DC voltage component having a value intermediate between the potential at image areas to be developed
background
and the potential at ~~back~~ ground areas may preferably
10 be applied to the developing sleeve 8.

In the case of what is called regular development, where a toner is attracted to high-potential areas of an electrostatic latent image having high-potential areas and low-potential areas, a toner chargeable to a
15 polarity reverse to the polarity of the electrostatic latent image is used. In the case of what is called reverse development, where a toner is attracted to low-potential areas of an electrostatic latent image having high-potential areas and low-potential areas, a
20 toner chargeable to the same polarity as the polarity of the electrostatic latent image is used. What is meant by the high-potential areas or the low-potential areas is expressed by absolute value. In either case,
the developer 4 is charged upon its friction with at
25 least the developing sleeve 8.

Fig. 2 schematically illustrates the construction of a developing assembly according to another

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embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 3 schematically illustrates the construction of a developing assembly according to still another embodiment of the present invention.

5 The developing assemblies shown in Figs. 2 and 3 use an elastic control blade 11 comprised of a material having rubber elasticity, such as urethane rubber or silicone rubber, or a material having metal elasticity, such as phosphor bronze or stainless steel, as the developer layer thickness control member to control the layer thickness of the magnetic toner 4 on the developing sleeve 8. In the developing assembly shown in Fig. 2, this elastic control blade 11 is brought into press-contact with the developing sleeve 8 in the same direction as its rotational direction. In the developing assembly shown in Fig. 3, this elastic control blade 11 is brought into press-contact with the developing sleeve 8 in the direction reverse to its rotational direction. In these developing assemblies, 10 the developer layer thickness control member is elastically brought into press-contact with the developing sleeve 8 through the developer layer to form the thin layer of the developer on the developing sleeve. Hence, a much thinner developer layer than the case aforementioned with reference to Fig. 1 can be 15 formed on the developing sleeve 8.

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The developing assemblies shown in Figs. 2 and 3

have the same basic construction as the developing assembly shown in Fig. 1, and the same reference numerals denote basically the same members.

Figs. 1 to 3 schematically exemplify the
5 developing assembly of the present invention. Needless to say, there can be various modes of the shape of the developer container (the hopper 3), the presence or absence of the stirring member 10 and the arrangement of magnetic poles. As a matter of course, these
10 assemblies can also be used in development employing a two component type developer comprised of a toner and a carrier.

An example of the image forming apparatus of the present invention will be described below with
15 reference to Fig. 4.

The surface of a photosensitive drum 101 as an electrostatic image bearing member is negatively charged by a contact (roller) charging means ¹⁰² ~~as~~ as a primary charging means, and exposed to laser light 115
20 to form a digital latent image by image scanning. The latent image thus formed is developed by reversal development using a one component type developer having a magnetic toner, which is held in a developing assembly ^{an elastic control} ~~having~~ equipped with ~~a magnetic blade~~ ¹¹¹ and a
25 developing sleeve 108 as a developer carrying member, internally provided with a magnet 105. In the developing zone, the conductive substrate of the

photosensitive drum 101 is earthed, and an alternating bias, a pulse bias and/or a DC bias is/are applied to the developing sleeve 108 through a bias applying means ⁹⁹ ~~109~~. A recording medium P is fed and delivered to the transfer zone, where the recording medium P is electrostatically charged by a contact (roller) transfer means 113 serving as a transfer means, on its back surface (the reverse side with respect to the photosensitive drum side) through a voltage applying means 114, so that the developed image (toner image) on the surface of the photosensitive drum 101 is transferred to the recording medium P through the contact transfer means 113. The recording medium P separated from the photosensitive drum ¹⁰¹ ~~109~~ is subjected to fixing using a heat-pressure roller fixing assembly ¹¹⁷ ~~118~~ serving as a fixing means, in order to fix the toner image on the recording medium P.

The one component type developer 104 remaining on the photosensitive drum 101 after the step of transfer is removed by a cleaning means having a cleaning blade 118a. When the remaining one component type developer 104 is in a small quantity, the cleaning step may be omitted. After the cleaning, the residual charge on the surface of the photosensitive drum 101 is eliminated by erase exposure 116, and thus the procedure again starting from the charging step using the primary charging assembly 119 is repeated.

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The photosensitive drum 101 (i.e., the latent image bearing member) comprises a photosensitive layer and a conductive substrate, and is rotated in the direction of an arrow. In the developing zone, the 5 developing sleeve 108 formed of a non-magnetic cylinder, which is the developer carrying member, is rotated so as to move in the same direction as the surface movement of the photosensitive drum 101 in the developing zone. Inside the developing sleeve 108, a 10 multi-polar permanent magnet 105 (magnet roll) serving as a magnetic field generating means is provided in a non-rotatable state. The one component type developer 104 held in the developing assembly 103 is applied on the surface of the developing sleeve 108, and, for 15 example, negative triboelectric charges are imparted to the magnetic toner as a result of the friction between its toner particles and the surface of the developing sleeve 108 and between particles of the magnetic toner. An elastic control blade 111 is also disposed so as to 20 press the developing sleeve 108. Thus, the thickness of developer layer is controlled to be small (30 μm to 300 μm) and uniform so that a magnetic toner layer with a thickness smaller than the gap between the photosensitive drum 101 and the developing sleeve 108 25 in the developing zone is formed. The rotational speed of this developing sleeve 108 is regulated so that the peripheral speed of the developing sleeve 108 can be

substantially equal or close to the peripheral speed of the photosensitive drum 101. In the developing zone, an AC bias or a pulse bias may be applied as development bias voltage, to the developing sleeve 108 through a bias means ⁹⁹₁₀₉. This AC bias may have a frequency (f) of 200 to 4,000 Hz and a Vpp of 500 to 3,000 v.

When the magnetic toner is moved in the developing zone, the magnetic toner is moved to the side of the electrostatic latent image by the electrostatic force of the surface of the photosensitive drum ¹⁰¹₁₀₀ and the action of the development bias voltage such as AC bias or pulse bias.

In place of the elastic control blade 111, it is also possible to use a magnetic doctor blade made of a material such as iron.

Although the primary charging means has been described with reference to the charging roller as the contact charging means, it may also be a contact charging means such as a charging blade or a charging brush, as well as a non-contact corona charging means.

However, the contact charging means is preferred in view of less ozone caused by charging.

The transfer means has been described with reference to a contact transfer means such as the transfer roller, but it may also be a non-contact corona transfer means.

However, the contact transfer means is preferred in view of less ozone caused by charging.

Fig. 5 illustrates an embodiment of the process cartridge of the present invention.

5 In the following description of the process cartridge, constituent members having the same functions as those in the image forming apparatus described with reference to Fig. 4 are denoted by the like reference numerals.

10 In the process cartridge of the present invention, at least the developing means and the latent image bearing member are joined together into one unit to be a cartridge, and the process cartridge is provided detachably in the body of the image forming apparatus
15 (e.g., a copying machine, a laser beam printer or a facsimile machine).

a a
In this embodiment, a process cartridge ¹⁵⁰₁₀₉ is exemplified in which a developing means ¹³¹₁₀₈, a ^{drum-like}₁₀₈ latent image bearing member (a photosensitive drum) 101, a cleaning means 118 having a cleaning blade 118a and a primary charging means (a charging roller) 119 are joined into one unit.

a a
20 In this embodiment, the developing means ¹²¹₁₀₉ has a developing blade ¹²¹₁₀₈, in a developer container 103, an elastic blade 111 and a
25 one component type developer 104 having a magnetic toner. At the time of development, a given electric field is formed between the photosensitive drum 101 and

the developing sleeve ¹⁰⁸₁₀₅ by applying a development bias voltage from a bias applying means, carrying out the developing step by the use of the developer. In order to preferably carry out this developing step, the 5 distance between the photosensitive drum 101 and the developing sleeve ¹⁰⁸₁₀₅ is very important.

In the above embodiment, the process cartridge has been described in which the four constituents, the developing means, the latent image bearing member, the 10 cleaning means and the primary charging means, are joined together into one unit to be a cartridge. In the present invention, at least two constituents, the developing means and the latent image bearing member, are joined together into one unit to be a cartridge. Hence, three constituents consisting of the developing means, the latent image bearing member and the cleaning means, and three constituents consisting of the 15 developing means, the latent image bearing member and the primary charging means, may be used while optionally adding other constituent(s), so that they are made together into one unit to constitute one 20 cartridge.

The developer (toner) used to visualize the electrostatic latent image will be described below.

Toners to be contained in developers are generally 25 classified into dry process toners and wet process toners. The wet process toners have a great problem

concerning on the evaporation of solvents. Hence, at present, the dry process toners are prevailing. The toner is a fine powder chiefly obtained by melt-kneading materials such as a binder resin, a
5 release agent, a charge control agent and a colorant, and cooling the kneaded product to solidify, followed by pulverization and classification to make particle size distribution uniform.

The binder resin used for the toner may include,
10 for example, styrene, homopolymers of styrene or derivatives thereof such as α -methylstyrene and p-chlorostyrene; styrene copolymers such as a styrene-propylene copolymer, a styrene-vinyltoluene copolymer, a styrene-ethyl acrylate copolymer, a
15 styrene-butyl acrylate copolymer, a styrene-octyl acrylate copolymer, a styrene-dimethylaminoethyl copolymer, a styrene-methyl methacrylate copolymer, a styrene-ethyl methacrylate copolymer, a styrene-butyl methacrylate copolymer, a styrene-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer, a styrene-methyl vinyl ether copolymer, a styrene-methyl vinyl ketone copolymer, a
20 styrene-butadiene copolymer, a styrene-isoprene copolymer, a styrene-maleic acid copolymer, and a styrene-maleic acid ester copolymer; polymethyl methacrylate; polybutyl methacrylate; polyvinyl acetate; polyethylene; polypropylene; polyvinyl butyral; polyacrylic resins; rosin; modified rosins;

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terpene resins; phenol resins; aliphatic or alicyclic hydrocarbon resins; aromatic petroleum resins; paraffin wax; and carnauba wax; any of which may be used alone or in combination.

5 When the toner is used as a color toner (a non-magnetic toner), a dye or pigment may be contained as a colorant in the toner. The dye or pigment may include, for example, carbon black, Nigrosine dyes, lamp black, Sudan Black SM, Fast Yellow G, Benzidine Yellow, Pigment Yellow, Indian First Orange, Irgazine Red, Para Nitraniline Red, Toluidine Red, Carmine 6B, Permanent Bordeaux F3R, Pigment Orange R, Lithol Red 2G, Lake Red 2G, Rhodamine FB, Rhodamine B Lake, Methyl Violet B lake, Phthalocyanine Blue, Pigment Blue, 15 Brilliant Green B, Phthalocyanine Green, Oil Yellow GG, Zapon First Yellow CGG, Kayaset Y963, Kayaset YG, Zapon First Orange RR, Oil Scarlet, Aurazole Brown B, Zapon First Scarlet CG, and Oil Pink OP, any of which may be used under appropriate selection.

20 When the toner is used as a magnetic toner, a magnetic powder is incorporated in the toner. As the magnetic powder, a material magnetizable when placed in a magnetic field is used. It may include, for example, powders of ferromagnetic metals such as iron, cobalt and nickel; and alloys or compounds such as magnetite, hematite and ferrite. Such a magnetic powder may preferably be in a content of approximately from 15 to

70% by weight based on the weight of the toner.

A release agent of various types is optionally added and incorporated in the toner. Such a release agent may include polyfluoroethylene, fluorine resins, 5 fluorocarbon oil, silicone oil, low-molecular weight polyethylene, low-molecular weight polypropylene and various types of waxes. Further, if necessary, a charge control agent of various types may be added in order to make it easy for the toner to be charged 10 positively or negatively.

In the present invention, the non-magnetic toner as described above may be blended with a carrier so as to be used as a two component type developer, or, without being blended with a carrier, may be used as a 15 one component type developer.

In the present invention, the magnetic toner as described above may also be used as a one component type developer.

Physical properties concerned with the present 20 invention are measured by the methods as described below.

(1) Measurement of centerline average height (Ra):

In accordance with the surface roughness in JIS B0601, values at six points each of (axial-direction 25 three points) x (peripheral-direction two points) are measured using Surfcoader SE-3300, manufactured by Kosaka Kenkyusho, and the average of the values is

calculated.

(2) Measurement of volume resistivity of particles:

Sample particles are put in an aluminum ring of 40 mm diameter, and press-molded under 2,500 N and the
5 volume resistivity of the molded product is measured by means of a resistivity meter LOW-RESTAR or HI-RESTAR (manufactured by Mitsubishi Petrochemical Engineering Co., Ltd.), using a four-terminal probe. The measurement is made in an environment of 20 to 25°C and
10 50 to 60%RH.

(3) Measurement of volume resistivity of coat layer:

A conductive coat layer of 7 to 20 μm thick is formed on a PET sheet of 100 μm thick, and its resistivity is measured using a voltage drop type
15 digital ohmmeter (manufactured by Kawaguchi Denki Seisakusho). The measurement is made under environmental conditions of 20 to 25°C and 50 to 60%RH.

(4) Measurement of true density of spherical particles:

True density of the conductive spherical particles
20 used in the present invention is measured using a dry densitometer ACUPIC 1330 (manufactured by Shimadzu Corporation).

(5) Measurement of particle diameter of spherical particles:

25 Measurement is made using a Coulter Model LS-130 particle size distribution meter (manufactured by Coulter Electronics Inc.), which is a laser diffraction

particle size distribution meter. Number average particle diameter calculated from a number distribution is obtained.

(6) Measurement of particle diameter of conductive fine particles:

Particle diameters of conductive fine particles are measured using an electron microscope. A photograph is taken at 60,000 magnifications. If *this is too*
difficult, a photograph taken at a lower magnification
is enlarged so as to be 60,000 magnifications. On the
photograph, particle diameters of primary particles are
measured. Here, major axes and minor axes are
measured, and the average of the values measured is
regarded as particle diameter. This measurement is
carried out for 100 particles, and the 50% value is
regarded as average particle diameter.

(7) Coating weight of conductive coat layer:

Using an electron balance, the weight is determined from a difference in weight before and after formation of the conductive coat layer on the developer carrying member.

(8) Measurement of particle diameter of toner:

Measurement is made using a Coulter counter Multisizer II (manufactured by Coulter Electronics Inc.). Weight average particle diameter based on the weight calculated from volume distribution is determined.

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As described above, compared with developer carrying members conventionally used, the present invention enables more improved running performance (or durability) and maintenance of such a state that good 5 images can be provided over a long period of time.

Thus, according to the present invention, the conductive coat layer on the surface of the developer carrying member is hardly deteriorated by, for example, wear and toner contamination due to repeated copying or 10 running. On account of such a highly durable developer carrying member, high-grade images free of decrease in image density and occurrence of ghost and fogging can be provided over a long period of time.

EXAMPLES

15 The present invention will be described below in detail by giving Examples and Comparative Examples. The following Examples by no means limit the present invention. In the following Examples and Comparative Examples, "%" and "part(s)" are by weight in all 20 occurrences unless particularly noted.

Example 1

The 100 parts of spherical phenol resin particles with a number average particle diameter of 10 μm was uniformly coated with 14 parts of coal bulk-mesophase 25 pitch powder with a number average particle diameter smaller than 3 μm by means of an automated mortar (manufactured by Ishikawa Kogyo). Thereafter, the

coated particles were subjected to thermal stabilization treatment in an oxidative atmosphere, followed by firing at 2,200°C and graphitizing to give spherical, conductive carbon particles, which were used
5 as conductive spherical particles A-1. Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles A-1 are shown in Table 1.

T400X

Resol type phenol resin solution (containing 50% of methanol)	200 parts
10 Graphite with number average particle diameter of 6.1 µm	45 parts
Conductive carbon black	5 parts
Isopropyl alcohol	130 parts

To the above materials, zirconia beads of 1 mm
15 diameter were added as media particles, and the dispersed for 2 hours by means of a sand mill, followed by separation of the zirconia beads through a sieve to give base solution B-1.

To 380 parts of the base solution B-1 thus prepared, 10 parts of the conductive spherical
20 particles A-1 were added, and isopropyl alcohol was added so as to provide a solid matter concentration of 32%. Thereafter, the particles were dispersed for 1 hour with addition of glass beads of 3 mm diameter,
25 followed by separation of the glass beads through a sieve to obtain a coating solution.

Using this coating solution, a conductive coat

[Handwritten mark]

layer was formed by spraying on a cylinder of 16 mm diameter, made of aluminum. Subsequently, the coated cylinder was heated at 150°C for 30 minutes by means of a hot air drying oven to cure the conductive coat layer. Thus, developer carrying member C-1 was produced. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 100 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-1 are shown in Table 2.

The developer carrying member C-1 was used in a ~~sold by or available from~~ ~~manufactured by~~ laser beam printer LASER JET III Si (~~Hewlett~~ ~~Packard Co.~~) as the image forming apparatus shown in Fig. 4, having the developing assembly shown in Fig. 3. Using this apparatus, a running evaluation test (examination for durability in operation for a long period of time) was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding a one component type developer.

The following was used as the one component type developer.

T410X	Styrene-acrylic resin	100 parts
	Magnetite	80 parts
	Chromium complex of 3,5-di-tert-butylsalicylic acid	
		2 parts
25	Low-molecular weight polypropylene	4 parts

Using the above materials, kneading, pulverization and classification were carried out by a dry-process

toner production process commonly used, obtaining a fine powder (toner particles) with a number average particle diameter of 6.9 μm . To 100 parts of this fine powder, 1.0 part of hydrophobic colloidal silica was
5 externally added to prepare a magnetic toner. This magnetic toner was used as the above one component type developer.

The image forming apparatus used in the present Example has the constitution that the process cartridge
10 comprised of the latent image bearing member, the developing means, the cleaning means and the primary charging means which are joined into one unit as a cartridge is detachably mounted on the body of the image forming apparatus.

15 Example 2

The 100 parts of spherical phenol resin particles with a number average particle diameter of 4.8 μm was
coated ~~uniformly~~ with 14 parts of coal bulk-mesophase pitch powder with a number average particle diameter
20 smaller than 1 μm by means of an automated mortar (manufactured by Ishikawa Kogyo). The coated particles were subjected to thermal stabilization treatment in an oxidative atmosphere, followed by firing at 2,200°C and graphitizing to give spherical, conductive carbon
25 particles, which were used as conductive spherical particles A-2. Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles A-2 are shown in Table 1.

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The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that 25 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-2 were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce 5 developer carrying member C-2. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 105 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-2 are shown in Table 2.

10 The developer carrying member C-2 was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

15 Example 3

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The 100 parts of spherical phenol resin particles with a number average particle diameter of 26 μm was uniformly coated uniformly with 14 parts of coal bulk-mesophase pitch powder with a number average particle diameter 20 smaller than 4 μm by means of an automated mortar (manufactured by Ishikawa Kogyo). The coated particles were subjected to thermal stabilization treatment in an oxidative atmosphere, followed by firing at 2,200°C and graphitizing to give spherical, conductive carbon 25 particles, which were used as conductive spherical particles A-3. Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles A-3 are shown in Table 1.

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The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that 6 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-3 were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce 5 developer carrying member C-3. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 100 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-3 are shown in Table 2.

10 The C-3 developer carrying member was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

15 Example 4

The 100 parts of spherical phenol resin particles with a number average particle diameter of 10 μm was coated uniformly with 14 parts of coal bulk-mesophase pitch powder with a number average particle diameter 20 smaller than 3 μm by means of an automated mortar (manufactured by Ishikawa Kogyo) in the same manner as in Example 1. The coated particles were subjected to thermal stabilization treatment in an oxidative atmosphere, followed by firing at 1,000°C and 25 carbonizing to give spherical, conductive carbon particles, which were used as conductive spherical particles A-4. Physical properties of the conductive

spherical particles A-4 are shown in Table 1.

The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that 10 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-4 were added to 380 parts of the base 5 solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce developer carrying member C-4. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 95 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-4 are shown in Table 10 2.

The developer carrying member C-4 was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while 15 feeding the one component type developer.

Example 5

Spherical phenol resin particles with a number average particle diameter of 10.0 μm were subjected, as they were, to thermal stabilization treatment in an 20 oxidative atmosphere, followed by firing at 2,200°C and graphitizing to give spherical, conductive carbon particles, which were used as conductive spherical particles A-5. Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles A-5 are shown in Table 1.

25 The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that 10 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-5 were added to 380 parts of the base

solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce developer carrying member C-5. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 100 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of 5 this developer carrying member C-5 are shown in Table 2.

The C-5 developer carrying member was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test 10 was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Example 6

Spherical phenol resin particles with a number average particle diameter of 10.3 μm were subjected, as 15 they were, to thermal stabilization treatment in an oxidative atmosphere, followed by firing at 1,000°C and carbonizing to give spherical, conductive carbon particles, which were used as conductive spherical particles A-6. Physical properties of the conductive 20 spherical particles A-6 are shown in Table 1.

The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that 10 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-6 were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce 25 developer carrying member C-6. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 95 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of

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this developer carrying member C-6 are shown in Table 2.

The C-6 developer carrying member was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the 5 same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Example 7

The 100 parts of spherical divinylbenzene polymer 10 particles with a number average particle diameter of 10.2 μm was uniformly coated with 14 parts of petroleum bulk-mesophase pitch powder with a number average 15 particle diameter smaller than 3 μm by means of an automated mortar (manufactured by Ishikawa Kogyo). The coated particles were subjected to thermal stabilization treatment in an oxidative atmosphere, followed by firing at 2,000°C and graphitizing to give 20 spherical, conductive carbon particles, which were used as conductive spherical particles A-7. Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles A-7 are shown in Table 1.

The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that 10 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-7 were added to 380 parts of the base 25 solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce developer carrying member C-7. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 105 mg.

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Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-7 are shown in Table 2.

The C-7 developer carrying member was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Example 8

On 100 parts of the same conductive spherical particles as used in Example 4, 100 parts of copper and silver was deposited to give metal-coated carbon particles, which were used as conductive spherical particles A-8. Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles A-8 are shown in Table 1.

The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that 10 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-8 were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce developer carrying member C-8. Its conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 110 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-8 are shown in Table 2.

The developer carrying member C-8 was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test

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was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Example 9

The 100 parts of spherical PMMA particles with a
5 number average particle diameter of 11.5 µm was coated
with 5 parts of conductive carbon black by means of a
hybridizer (manufactured by Nara Kikai) to give
spherical resin particles subjected to conducting
treatment, which were used as conductive spherical
10 particles A-9. Physical properties of the conductive
spherical particles A-9 are shown in Table 1.

The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated
except that 10 parts of the conductive spherical
particles A-9 were added to 380 parts of the base
15 solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce
developer carrying member C-9. The conductive coat
layer after drying was in a coating weight of 100 mg.
Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of
this developer carrying member C-9 are shown in Table
20 2.

The C-9 developer carrying member was used in the
same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the
same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test
was carried out for the developer carrying member while
25 feeding the one component type developer.

Example 10

The 100 parts of spherical PMMA particles with a

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number average particle diameter of 11.5 μm was coated with 20 parts of fine conductive zinc oxide particles by means of a hybridizer (manufactured by Nara Kikai) to give spherical resin particles subjected to 5 conducting treatment, which were used as conductive spherical particles A-10. Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles A-10 are shown in Table 1.

The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated 10 except that 10 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-10 were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce developer carrying member C-10. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 105 mg. 15 Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-10 are shown in Table 2.

The C-10 developer carrying member was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the 20 same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Example 11

The 100 parts of spherical nylon particles with a 25 number average particle diameter of 11.0 μm was coated with 18 parts of conductive graphite by means of a hybridizer (manufactured by Nara Kikai) to give

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spherical resin particles subjected to conducting treatment, which were used as conductive spherical particles A-11. Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles A-11 are shown in Table 1.

5 The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that 10 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-11 were added to 380 parts of the B-1 base solution as prepared in Example 1, to produce developer carrying member C-11. The conductive coat layer after 10 drying was in a coating weight of 100 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-11 are shown in Table 2.

The C-11 developer carrying member was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the 15 same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Example 12

Using the materials shown below, kneading, 20 pulverization and classification were carried out to prepare conductive particles with a number average particle diameter of 15.6 μm . Thereafter, the particles were made spherical by means of a hybridizer (manufactured by Nara Kikai) to give conductive 25 spherical resin particles, which were used as conductive spherical particles A-12. Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles A-12

are shown in Table 1.

TG20X
Styrene/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/divinylbenzene copolymer (copolymerization ratio: 90:10:0.05)

100 parts
5 Conductive carbon black 25 parts

The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that 10 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-12 were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce

10 developer carrying member C-12. The conductive coat *layer after* *layer after* drying was in a coating weight of 95 mg.

a
Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-12 are shown in Table 2.

15 The C-12 developer carrying member was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

20 Example 13

Using the materials shown below, kneading, pulverization and classification were carried out to prepare conductive particles with a number average particle diameter of 13.1 μm . Thereafter, the 25 particles were made spherical by means of a hybridizer (manufactured by Nara Kikai) to give conductive spherical resin particles, which were used as

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conductive spherical particles A-13. Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles A-13 are shown in Table 1.

T530X 5 Styrene/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/divinylbenzene copolymer (copolymerization ratio: 90:10:0.05)

100 parts
Conductive titanium oxide 50 parts

The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that 10 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-13 were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce developer carrying member C-13. Its conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 100 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-13 are shown in Table 15 2.

20 The C-13 developer carrying member was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Example 14

25 Using the materials shown below, kneading, pulverization and classification were carried out to prepare conductive particles with a number average particle diameter of 10.5 μm . Thereafter, the particles were made spherical by means of a hybridizer

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(manufactured by Nara Kikai) to give conductive spherical resin particles, which were used as conductive spherical particles A-14. Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles A-14 are shown in Table 1.

T540X
Styrene/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/divinylbenzene copolymer (copolymerization ratio: 90:10:0.05)

		100 parts
	Fine silver particles	50 parts
10	The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that 10 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-14 were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce developer carrying member C-14. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 105 mg.	
15	Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-14 are shown in Table 2.	

20 The C-14 developer carrying member was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Example 15

25	Resol type phenol resin solution (containing 50% of methanol)	200 parts
	Conductive carbon black	20 parts

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Isopropyl alcohol 130 parts

To the above materials, zirconia beads of 1 mm diameter were added as media particles, and the materials were dispersed for 2 hours by means of a sand mill, followed by separation of the zirconia beads through a sieve to obtain base solution B-2.

The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that 10 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-1 were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-2 thus prepared, to produce developer carrying member C-15. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 100 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-15 are shown in Table 2.

The C-15 developer carrying member was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Example 16

PMMA resin solution (containing 50% of methanol)

200 parts

Graphite with number average particle diameter of 6.1 μm 45 parts

Conductive carbon black 5 parts

Toluene 130 parts

To the above materials, zirconia beads of 1 mm

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diameter were added as media particles, and the materials were dispersed for 2 hours by means of a sand mill, followed by separation of the zirconia beads through a sieve to obtain base solution B-3.

5 The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that 10 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-1 were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-3 thus prepared, to produce developer carrying member C-16. The conductive coat layer after 10 drying was in a coating weight of 105 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-16 are shown in Table 2.

15 The C-16 developer carrying member was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Example 17

T56DX

20	Resol type phenol resin solution (containing 50% of methanol)	200 parts
	Graphite with number average particle diameter of 1.5 μm	30 parts
	Conductive carbon black	5 parts
	Isopropyl alcohol	130 parts

25 To the above materials, zirconia beads of 1 mm diameter were added as media particles, and the materials were dispersed for 2 hours by means of a sand

mill, followed by separation of the zirconia beads through a sieve to give base solution B-4.

To 380 parts of the base solution B-4 thus prepared, 15 parts of the conductive spherical particles A-2 as used in Example 2 were added, and isopropyl alcohol was added so as to provide a solid matter concentration of 32%. Thereafter, the particles were dispersed for 1 hour with addition of glass beads of 3 mm diameter, followed by separation of the glass beads through a sieve to give a coating solution.

Using this coating solution, a conductive coat layer was formed by spraying on a cylinder of 32 mm diameter, made of aluminum. Subsequently, the coated cylinder was heated at 140°C for 30 minutes by means of a hot air drying oven to cure the conductive coat layer. Thus, developer carrying member C-17 was produced. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 265 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member C-17 are shown in Table 2.

The developer carrying member C-17 was used in a copying machine NP-6060 (manufactured by CANON INC.) as the image forming apparatus shown in Fig. 4 (corona charging means, corona transfer means), having the developing assembly shown in Fig. 1. Using this apparatus, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding a one

component type developer.

The following was used as the one component type developer.

TS80X	Polyester resin	100 parts
5	Magnetite	100 parts
	Chromium complex of 3,5-di-tert-butylsalicylic acid	
		2 parts
	Low-molecular weight polypropylene	4 parts

Using the above materials, kneading, pulverization
10 and classification were carried out by a toner
production dry-process commonly used, to prepare a fine
powder (toner particles) with a number average particle
diameter of 6.6 μm . To 100 parts of this fine powder,
15 1.2 parts of hydrophobic colloidal silica was
externally added to give a magnetic toner. This
magnetic toner was used as the above one component type
developer.

Comparative Example 1

The procedure of Example 1 was repeated except
20 that, in place of the conductive spherical particles
A-1, 10 parts of amorphous graphite a-1 with a number
average particle diameter of 17.0 μm was added to 380
parts of the base solution B-1 as prepared in Example
1, to produce developer carrying member D-1. The
25 conductive coat layer after druing was in a coating
weight of 100 mg. Physical properties of the
conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member

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D-1 are shown in Table 2.

The D-1 developer carrying member was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test 5 was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Comparative Example 2

The procedure of Example 1 was repeated except that, in place of the conductive spherical particles 10 A-1, 10 parts of non-conductive spherical PMMA particles a-2 with a number average particle diameter of 11.5 μm were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce developer carrying member D-2. The conductive coat layer after 15 drying was in a coating weight of 100 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member D-2 are shown in Table 2.

The developer carrying member D-2 was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test 20 was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Comparative Example 3

The 100 parts of spherical phenol resin particles 25 with a number average particle diameter of 37 μm was coated uniformly with 16 parts of coal bulk-mesophase pitch powder with a number average particle diameter

smaller than 4 μm by means of an automated mortar
(manufactured by Ishikawa Kogyo). The coated particles
were subjected to thermal stabilization treatment in an
oxidative atmosphere, followed by firing at 2,200°C and
graphitizing to give spherical, conductive carbon
particles, which were used as conductive spherical
particles a-3. Physical properties of the conductive
spherical particles a-3 were as shown in Table 1; the
conductive spherical particles a-3 had a number average
particle diameter of 35 μm .

The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated
except that 5 parts of the conductive spherical
particles a-3 were added to 380 parts of the base
solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce
developer carrying member D-3. The conductive coat
layer after drying was in a coating weight of 105 mg.
Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of
this developer carrying member D-3 are shown in Table
2.

The developer carrying member D-3 was used in the
same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the
same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test
was carried out for the developer carrying member while
feeding the one component type developer.

Comparative Example 4

The 100 parts of spherical PMMA particles with a
number average particle diameter of 0.19 μm was coated

25 parts of conductive carbon black by means of a hybridizer (manufactured by Nara Kikai) to give spherical, conductive-treated resin particles, which were used as conductive spherical particles a-4.

5 Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles a-4 were as shown in Table 1; the conductive spherical particles a-3 had a number average particle diameter of 0.23 μm .

The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated
10 except that, in place of the conductive spherical particles A-1, 35 parts of the conductive spherical particles a-4 were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce developer carrying member D-4. The conductive coat
15 layer after drying was in a coating weight of 105 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member D-4 are shown in Table 2.

The developer carrying member D-4 was used in the
20 same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Comparative Example 5

25 Using the materials shown below, kneading, pulverization and classification were carried out to prepare conductive particles with a number average

(6)

particle diameter of 10.7 μm . Thereafter, the particles were made spherical by means of a hybridizer (manufactured by Nara Kikai) to give conductive spherical resin particles, which were used as 5 conductive spherical particles a-5. Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles A-5 were as shown in Table 1; the true density thereof was 3.35 g/cm³.

T620X 10 Styrene/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/divinylbenzene copolymer (copolymerization ratio: 90:10:0.05)

100 parts
Fine silver particles 300 parts

The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that, in place of the conductive spherical 15 particles A-1, 10 parts of the conductive spherical particles a-5 were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce developer carrying member D-5. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 105 mg. 20 Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member D-5 are shown in Table 2.

The developer carrying member D-5 was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the 25 same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

b7c

Comparative Example 6

Using the materials shown below, kneading, pulverization and classification were carried out to give conductive amorphous particles with a number 5 prepare particle diameter of 15.6 μm . Physical properties of the conductive spherical particles A-6 are shown in Table 1.

T630X
Styrene/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/divinylbenzene copolymer (copolymerization ratio: 90:10:0.05)

10	100 parts
Conductive carbon black	25 parts

The subsequent procedure in Example 1 was repeated except that, in place of the conductive spherical particles A-1, 10 parts of the conductive amorphous 15 particles A-6 were added to 380 parts of the base solution B-1 as prepared in Example 1, to produce developer carrying member D-6. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 95 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of 20 this developer carrying member D-6 are shown in Table 2.

The developer carrying member D-6 was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 1. In the same manner as in Example 1, a running evaluation test 25 was carried out for the developer carrying member while feeding the one component type developer.

Comparative Example 7

The procedure of Example 17 was repeated except that, in place of the conductive spherical particles A-2, 15 parts of amorphous graphite with a number average particle diameter of 4.0 μm was added to 380 5 parts of the base solution B-4 as prepared in Example 17, to produce developer carrying member D-7. The conductive coat layer after drying was in a coating weight of 270 mg. Physical properties of the conductive coat layer of this developer carrying member 10 D-7 are shown in Table 2.

The developer carrying member D-7 was used in the same image forming apparatus as in Example 17. In the same manner as in Example 17, a running evaluation test was carried out for the developer carrying member while 15 feeding the one component type developer.

- Evaluation -

Evaluation was made for each developer carrying member by the evaluation method as shown below. Table 3 shows the results of evaluation for durability of 20 image density, and running fogging and ghost (which may occur after operation over a long period of time) in a low temperature and low humidity environment in respect of Examples and Comparative Examples. The results of evaluation for durability of image density, running fog 25 and running ghost in environment of high temperature and high humidity in respect of Examples and Comparative Examples are shown in Table 4. The results

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6

of evaluation for wear resistance and anti-contamination properties in respect of Examples and Comparative Examples are shown in Table 5.

- Evaluation Method -

5 (1) A running test was made under environmental conditions of low temperature and low humidity (L/L) of 15°C/10%RH.

10 (2) A running test was also made under environmental conditions of high temperature and high humidity of 32.5°C/85%RH.

(3) Image density:

To evaluate image density, the density of solid black areas on solid-printing was measured using a reflection densitometer RD918 (manufactured by Macbeth Co.) (Average value of five-point measurement).

(4) Fog density:

Reflectance (D1) at solid white areas on recording paper on which images were formed was measured, and reflectance (D2) on virgin recording paper of the same cut as the recording paper used in image formation was also measured. A value of D1 - D2 was regarded as fog density (Average value of five-point measurement). The reflectance was measured using TC-6DS (manufactured by Tokyo Denshoku Co.)

25 (5) Ghost:

The position on the developing sleeve at which a latent image having a solid white area and solid black

area adjacent to each other was developed was so made as to come to the development position at the next round of the developing sleeve, developing a latent halftone image, where a density difference appearing on

- 5 the developed halftone image were evaluated by visual observation according to the following criteria.

A: No density difference is observed at all.

AB: A slight shade difference is observed.

- B: A density difference is observed a little, but
10 allowable in practical use.

C: Shade differences are conspicuous, and not allowable in practical use.

(6) Wear resistance of the conductive coat layer:

Center-line average height (Ra) of the surface of
15 the developer carrying member was measured before and after running.

(7) Anti-contamination properties of the conductive coat layer:

The surface of the developer carrying member was
20 observed by SEM after the running, and the degree of toner contamination was evaluated according to the following criteria.

A: A slight contamination is observed.

AB: Contamination is a little observed.

25 B: Contamination is partly observed.

C: Contamination is conspicuous.

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Table 1

Physical Properties of Added Particles
Constituting Resin Coat Layer

Par- ti- cles	Constitution	(1)	True dens- ity	Volume resis- tivity	Shape (axis ratio)*
			(μm)	(g/cm^3)	($\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$)
A-1	Carbon particles	9.1	1.48	8.2×10^{-2}	Spherical (1.16)
A-2	Carbon particles	4.2	1.52	7.4×10^{-2}	Spherical (1.18)
A-3	Carbon particles	24	1.45	9.5×10^{-2}	Spherical (1.15)
A-4	Carbon particles	9.4	1.44	2.3×10^{-1}	Spherical (1.13)
A-5	Carbon particles	8.9	1.35	3.3×10^{-1}	Spherical (1.08)
A-6	Carbon particles	8.7	1.35	7.0×10^{-1}	Spherical (1.05)
A-7	Carbon particles	9.3	1.47	8.1×10^{-2}	Spherical (1.14)
A-8	Carbon parti- cles-coated with Cu & Ag	10.0	2.50	3.2×10^{-5}	Spherical (1.06)
A-9	PMMA particles coated with carbon black	11.8	1.21	1.5×100	Spherical (1.07)
A-10	Nylon parti- cles coated with conductive tin oxide	11.6	1.37	5.0×100	Spherical (1.06)

(1): Number average particle diameter

* (major/minor axis ratio)

Table 1 (cont'd)

Par- ti- cles	Constitution	(1)	True dens- ity	Volume resis- tivity	Shape (axis ratio)*
		(μm)	(g/cm^3)	($\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$)	
A-11	Nylon parti- cles coated with graphite	12.0	1.28	9.4×10^{-2}	Spherical (1.02)
A-12	Carbon black- dispersed resin particles	15.0	1.21	1.8×10^1	Spherical (1.22)
A-13	Conductive tin oxide-dispersed resin particles	13.5	1.46	9.4×10^2	Spherical (1.23)
A-14	Fine silver particle-dispersed resin particles	11.0	2.70	2.3×10^{-2}	Spherical (1.21)
<hr/>					
a-1	Graphite particles	17.0	2.25	3.5×10^{-2}	Amorphous (2.2)
a-2	PMMA particles	11.5	1.19	$\geq 10^{15}$	Spherical (1.06)
a-3	Carbon particles	35.0	1.45	9.4×10^{-2}	Spherical (1.16)
a-4	PMMA particles coated with carbon black	0.23	1.29	1.1×10^0	Spherical (1.08)
a-5	Fine silver particle-dispersed resin particles	11.3	3.35	2.5×10^{-4}	Spherical (1.23)
a-6	Carbon black- dispersed resin particles	15.6	1.21	1.6×10^1	Amorphous (1.54)
a-7	Graphite particles	4.0	2.25	3.5×10^{-2}	Amorphous (2.00)

(1): Number average particle diameter
 * (major/minor axis ratio)

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Table 2

Physical Properties of Coat Layer
of Developer Carrying Member

<u>Developer carrying member</u>	<u>Particles added in conductive coat layer</u>	<u>Conductive coat layer coating weight (mg)</u>	<u>Ra (μm)</u>	<u>Volume resistivity (Ω·cm)</u>
C-1	A-1	100	1.85	8.1×10^{-1}
C-2	A-2	105	1.81	7.4×10^{-1}
C-3	A-3	100	2.58	8.7×10^{-1}
C-4	A-4	95	1.90	9.5×10^{-1}
C-5	A-5	100	1.72	9.8×10^{-1}
C-6	A-6	95	1.72	1.1
C-7	A-7	105	1.89	1.1
C-8	A-8	110	1.92	5.1×10^{-1}
C-9	A-9	100	2.04	1.2
C-10	A-10	105	2.02	1.3
C-11	A-11	100	2.10	9.6×10^{-1}
C-12	A-12	95	2.25	1.4
C-13	A-13	100	2.28	1.6
C-14	A-14	105	2.06	6.5×10^{-1}
C-15	A-1	100	1.70	7.0×10^{-1}
C-16	A-1	105	1.83	7.9×10^{-1}
C-17	A-2	265	1.01	1.1

Table 2 (cont'd)

<u>Developer carrying member</u>	<u>Particles added in conductive coat layer</u>	<u>Conductive coat layer coating weight</u> (mg)	<u>Ra</u> (μm)	<u>Volume resistivity</u> ($\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$)
D-1	a-1	100	2.30	6.8×10^{-1}
D-2	a-2	100	2.03	1.7
D-3	a-3	105	2.82	7.1×10^{-1}
D-4	a-4	105	0.78	1.2
D-5	a-5	105	2.01	6.0×10^{-1}
D-6	a-6	95	2.35	1.4×10^{-1}
D-7	a-7	270	1.00	0.98×10^{-1}

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Table 3

Example:	L/L running density				L/L running fog				L/L running ghost				Test machine		
	10 sheets		20,000 sheets		10 sheets		20,000 sheets		10 sheets		20,000 sheets		10 sheets	20,000 sheets	
	10	20,000	40,000	sheets	10	20,000	40,000	sheets	10	20,000	40,000	sheets	Test machine		
1	1.43	1.42	1.42		0.9	0.9	1.2		1.4	A	A	AB	Laser		
2	1.44	1.41	1.39		0.9	1.3	1.5		1.5	A	AB	AB	Jet		
3	1.45	1.41	1.38		1.1	1.5	1.7		1.7	A	AB	AB	III S1	"	
4	1.44	1.42	1.41		0.8	1.2	1.5		1.5	A	A	AB	"	"	
5	1.45	1.40	1.38		0.9	1.4	1.8		1.8	A	AB	AB	"	"	
6	1.46	1.41	1.37		0.8	1.5	1.9		1.9	A	AB	AB	"	"	
7	1.45	1.43	1.42		0.9	1.1	1.5		1.5	A	A	AB	"	"	
8	1.44	1.39	1.35		1.0	1.0	1.7		2.3	A	AB	B	"	"	
9	1.46	1.40	1.37		1.1	1.6	2.0		2.0	A	AB	AB	"	"	
10	1.45	1.41	1.38		0.9	1.4	1.8		1.8	A	AB	AB	"	"	
11	1.45	1.40	1.37		1.0	1.7	2.0		2.0	A	AB	AB	"	"	
12	1.46	1.41	1.36		1.2	1.7	2.2		2.2	A	AB	B	"	"	
13	1.45	1.38	1.34		1.0	1.8	2.5		2.5	A	AB	B	"	"	
14	1.44	1.37	1.32		1.1	1.9	2.6		2.6	A	AB	B	"	"	
15	1.45	1.36	1.31		0.9	2.1	2.8		2.8	A	B	B	"	"	
16	1.44	1.41	1.37		0.9	1.4	1.8		1.8	A	AB	AB	"	"	
Comparative Example:															
1	1.42	1.17	0.95		1.5	3.5	4.2		A	C	C	C	"		
2	1.43	1.29	1.05		1.2	2.8	3.7		A	B	C	C	"		
3	1.45	1.29	1.06		1.5	3.0	3.9		A	B	C	C	"		
4	1.35	1.16	0.94		1.0	2.5	3.4		AB	C	C	C	"		
5	1.40	1.27	1.04		1.3	2.9	3.8		A	B	C	C	"		
6	1.45	1.27	1.03		1.5	3.2	4.0		A	B	C	C	"		
Example:		10 sheets	200,000 sheets	400,000 sheets	10 sheets	200,000 sheets	400,000 sheets	10 sheets	200,000 sheets	400,000 sheets	10 sheets	200,000 sheets	400,000 sheets	Test machine	
17	1.45	1.42	1.39	0.8	1.1	1.7	A	A	A	AB	AB	NP6060			
Comparative Example:		7	1.46	1.16	1.00	1.4	3.2	4.0	A	B	C	"			

Table 4

Example:	H/H running density			H/H running fog			H/H running ghost			Test machine
	10 sheets		20,000 sheets	10 sheets		20,000 sheets	10 sheets		20,000 sheets	
	20,000 sheets	40,000 sheets	1.35	1.34	0.8	1.0	1.3	A	A	Laser
1	1.37	1.35	1.34	1.32	0.8	1.1	1.4	A	A	Jet
2	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.0	1.3	1.6	A	A	III S1
3	1.35	1.32	1.30	1.33	0.7	0.9	1.2	A	A	"
4	1.37	1.34	1.33	1.31	0.7	1.2	1.5	A	A	"
5	1.38	1.33	1.31	1.30	0.8	1.3	1.6	A	A	"
6	1.37	1.32	1.30	1.30	0.8	1.3	1.6	A	A	"
7	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.34	0.7	1.0	1.3	A	A	"
8	1.34	1.30	1.27	1.27	1.1	1.6	2.0	A	AB	"
9	1.37	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.0	1.5	1.9	A	A	AB
10	1.35	1.31	1.28	1.28	0.9	1.5	1.9	A	A	AB
11	1.37	1.32	1.29	1.29	1.0	1.6	2.0	A	A	AB
12	1.36	1.30	1.27	1.27	1.1	1.5	2.1	A	AB	"
13	1.37	1.31	1.27	1.27	1.0	1.5	2.0	A	AB	AB
14	1.34	1.29	1.25	1.25	1.0	1.7	2.3	A	AB	"
15	1.37	1.29	1.24	1.24	1.0	1.9	2.6	A	AB	"
16	1.37	1.33	1.29	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.9	A	A	AB
Comparative Example:										
1	1.35	1.15	0.95	1.3	3.2	4.0	A	B	C	"
2	1.36	1.20	1.03	1.2	2.7	3.5	A	AB	C	"
3	1.33	1.17	1.00	1.5	3.0	3.7	A	AB	C	"
4	1.35	1.14	0.94	0.9	2.5	3.2	A	B	C	"
5	1.32	1.13	0.93	1.5	3.1	3.8	A	B	C	"
6	1.36	1.16	1.02	1.6	3.1	3.6	A	B	C	"
10	200,000	400,000	10	200,000	400,000	10	200,000	400,000	Test	
Example:	sheets	sheets	sheets	sheets	sheets	sheets	sheets	sheets	machine	
17	1.37	1.35	1.32	0.8	1.0	1.3	A	A	NP6060	
Comparative Example:										
7	1.35	1.17	1.01	1.4	2.9	3.7	A	AB	C	"

Table 5

Devel- oper carry- ing member	Before run- ning Ra	<u>Wear resistance</u>			<u>Anti- contamination properties</u>			Test ma- chine
		After L/L Ra	After H/H Ra	After L/L Ra	After H/H Ra			
Example:		(μm)	(μm)	(μm)				
1	C-1	1.85	1.81	1.76	A	A	LJ	
2	C-2	1.81	1.72	1.69	A	AB	"	
3	C-3	2.58	2.41	2.38	A	AB	"	
4	C-4	1.90	1.85	1.83	A	A	"	
5	C-5	1.72	1.60	1.57	A	AB	"	
6	C-6	1.72	1.61	1.60	A	AB	"	
7	C-7	1.89	1.81	1.78	A	A	"	
8	C-8	1.92	1.70	1.65	AB	B	"	
9	C-9	2.04	1.92	1.87	A	AB	"	
10	C-10	2.02	1.87	1.79	A	AB	"	
11	C-11	2.10	1.96	1.90	A	AB	"	
12	C-12	2.25	2.00	1.95	AB	B	"	
13	C-13	2.28	2.01	1.97	AB	B	"	
14	C-14	2.06	1.83	1.79	AB	B	"	
15	C-15	1.70	1.44	1.41	B	B	"	
16	C-16	1.83	1.63	1.60	A	AB	"	

LJ: Laser Jet III Si
NP: NP-6060

Table 5 (cont'd)

Devel- oper carry- ing member	Before run- ning Ra	<u>Wear resistance</u>			<u>Anti- contamination properties</u>		
		After L/L Ra	After H/H Ra	After L/L Ra	After H/H Ra	Test <u>rung</u> ma- chine	
		(μm)	(μm)	(μm)			

Comparative Example:

1	D-1	2.30	0.97	0.90	B	C	LJ
2	D-2	2.03	1.69	1.61	B	C	"
3	D-3	2.82	2.21	2.12	B	B	"
4	D-4	0.78	0.65	0.63	C	C	"
5	D-5	2.01	1.09	1.03	B	C	"
6	D-6	2.35	1.15	1.07	B	C	"

Example:

17	C-17	1.01	0.94	0.92	A	A	NP
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Comparative Example:

7	D-7	1.00	0.70	0.64	B	C	"
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LJ: Laser Jet III Si

NP: NP-6060